



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A NEW GENUS OF LARRIDÆ.

BY WILLIAM J. FOX.

DIPLOPECTRON gen. nov.

Head broader than the thorax; mandibles bidentate at apex, the outer tooth by far the longest, the outer margin is incurved medially, or very slightly emarginate, in the ♂ the mandibles are shorter, broader and the outer margin seems to be entire. Eyes converging towards the vertex, so that the distance between them at that point is about equal to half of that at the mandibles; ocelli round, convex, and situated so as to form a rather high triangle. Antennæ situated very low down, the middle lobe of clypeus extending up between them, rather long, very slightly thickened medially (the thickening is more obvious in the ♂) and narrowed to apex, alike in both sexes, *i. e.*, those of the ♂ are not formed into a spiral as in *Dinetus*. Prothorax large and very prominent, not emarginate above, and the anterior portion is not cut off so suddenly as in most of the allied genera; when compared with the dorsulum it is fully two-thirds as long; metathorax longer than the dorsulum, with no distinct enclosure. Anterior wings with an extremely short marginal cell, which is broadly truncate at apex, and has a long and distinct appendiculate cell. There are three cubital or submarginal cells, the first of which is longer than the two others combined, the second submarginal cell is triangular; the first and second recurrent nervures are received by the first and second submarginal cells respectively, as in *Dinetus*. Anterior tarsi of ♀ with a comb formed of long, slender, widely separated spines; the ♂ has no tarsal comb; middle tibiæ of both sexes with two spurs. Last dorsal segment of ♀ with an elongate-triangular pygidium.

While not closely allied to any described genus, it should be placed, in my opinion, after the genus *Dinetus*, according to Kohl's arrangement of the genera. *Diplopectron* has been formed for the reception of *Liris* (?) *brunneipes* Cress. from Colorado and Nevada.